

Two New North American Spiders (Araneae: Linyphiidae)¹

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Abstract: Two species of Linyphiidae are described and figured: *Taranucnus durdenae*, n. sp., and *Troglohyphantes kokoko*, n. sp. Both are from eastern North America and are first records of their respective genera for this continent.

Two new species of linyphiid spiders from eastern North America are described here. Both represent genera which are not listed for this continent, but are known in Europe. The types are deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

Family Linyphiidae

Sub-family Linyphiinae

Genus *TANANUCNUS* Simon, 1884

Taranucnus durdenae, new species

Figs. 1-5

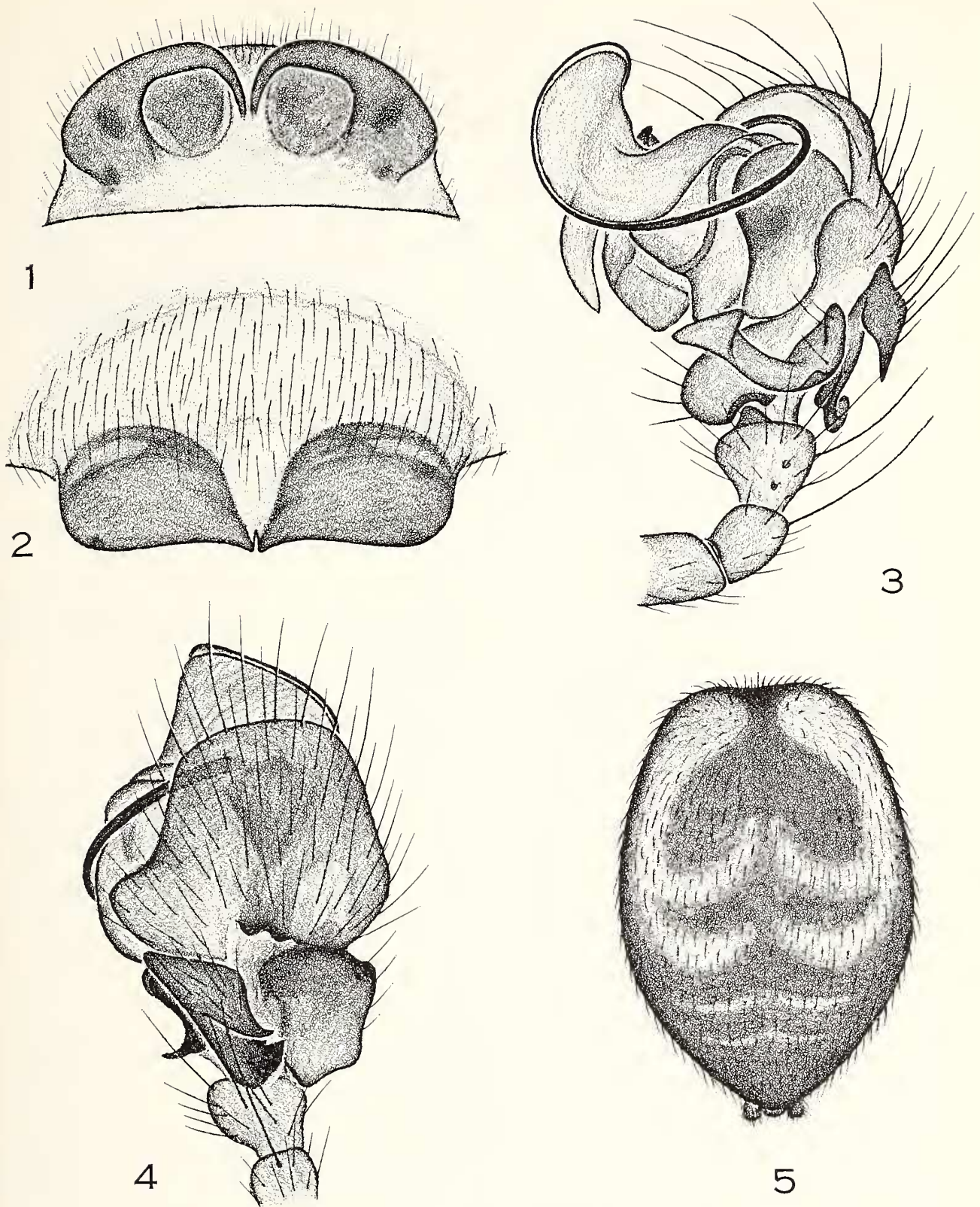
DIAGNOSIS: Resembling *T. setosus* (Cambridge) in arrangement of eyes, long legs, spination of legs, and general color and shape of body, but with distinctive palpus and epigynum. **COLOR:** Carapace light yellowish brown, faintly shaded with dusky gray; eyes ringed with black. Chelicerae, legs, palpi, endites, and spinnerets brownish yellow, shaded unevenly with gray but without distinct markings; tarsus of male palpus dusky brown. Sternum and labium dark dusky brown. Abdomen dark gray on sides and venter; pale gray on dorsum with a pattern of dark gray as shown in Fig. 5.

MEASUREMENTS: MALE: Length 2.25 mm; carapace, 1.3 mm long, 1.0 mm wide; tibia-patella I, 3.1 mm, IV, 2.7 mm. FEMALE: Length 2.25 mm; carapace, 1.1 mm long, 0.8 mm wide; tibia-patella I, 2.65 mm, IV, 2.2 mm.

STRUCTURE: MALE: Carapace low and broadly rounded on thoracic part, more elevated and narrower on cephalic part, with clypeus rounded across front. Height of clypeus, 2.7 diameters of anterior lateral eye. Anterior median eyes much smaller than other eyes, 0.4 diameter apart, 0.7 diameter from anterior lateral eyes. Posterior eye row slightly recurved; posterior median eyes 0.65 diameter apart, 0.4 diameter from posterior lateral eyes. Chelicerae vertical, moderately long and slender, length of exposed portion greater than width of both of them; fang simple; anterior margin of fang groove with three widely separated teeth, center one largest. Legs long, femur I being about twice as long as carapace; order of length I, IV, II, III. Femora I, II, and III each with spine above on basal half; femur I with additional spine on prolateral face near middle; all femora with many long setae on under side, more prominent distally, and one long conspicuous ventral seta at base. Patellae with long spine at distal end above, very small one at base. Tibiae with two spines above; tibia I with additional spine on each side distally and one on ventral side near middle; tibia II with one spine on retrolateral side distally. Metatarsi with small spine above near base. Palpus moderately large; patella and tibia short and simple, patella bearing a large spine more than twice length of segment. Base of cymbium complexly modified, including secondary 'paracymbium' above. Embolus very long, slender, and compoundly looped; supported for much of its length by large conductor (Figs. 3 and 4).

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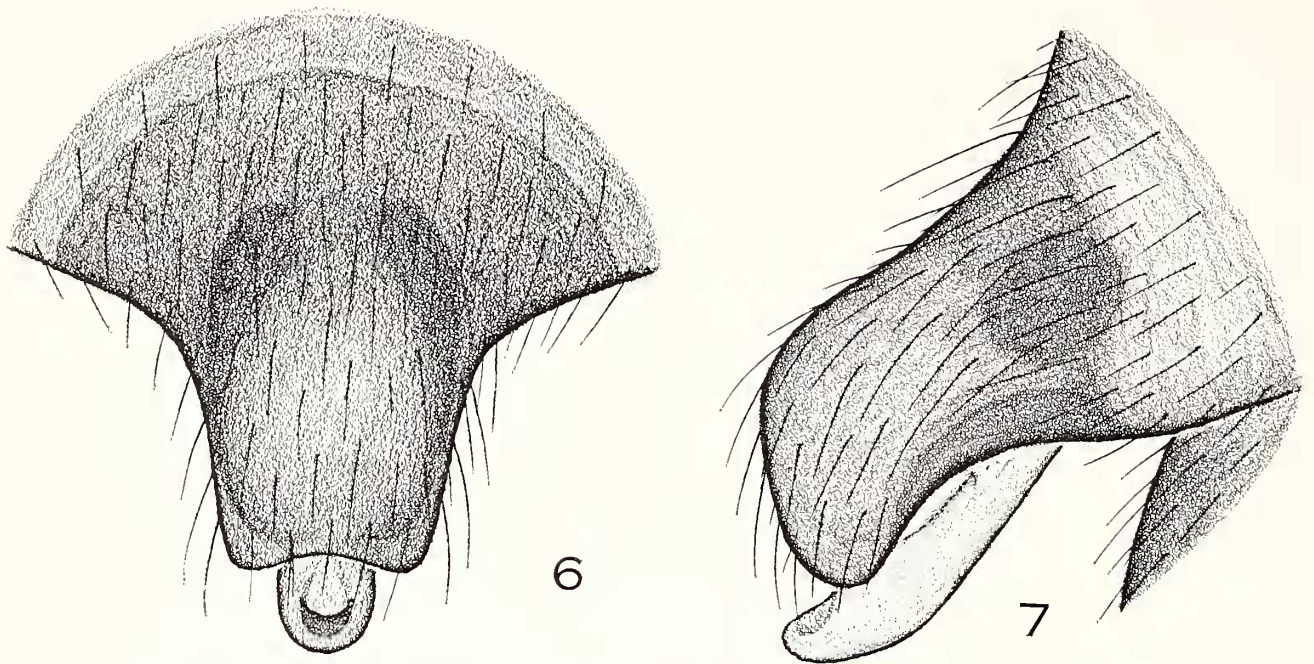
² This work was done as a phase of a project supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation (GB-3880).



FIGS. 1-5. *Taranucnus durdenae*, new species. 1. Epigynum, posterior view. 2. Epigynum, ventral view. 3. Left palpus, ectal view. 4. Left palpus, dorsal view. 5. Abdomen, dorsum.

FEMALE ALLOTYPE: Somewhat teneral and smaller than male in most structural details. Epigynum large, bilobed, transverse swelling, with pair of large openings on posterior aspect (Figs. 1 and 2).

TYPE DATA: Male holotype and female allotype from Pennsylvania: three miles south of Rector; July 4, 1965 (C. and B. Durden).



FIGS. 6-7. *Troglodyphantes kokoko*, new species. 6. Epigynum, ventral view. 7. Epigynum, lateral view.

This species is named for Beatrice Vogel Durden, who helped obtain the type specimens.

Genus *TROGLOHYPHANTES* Joseph, 1882

Troglodyphantes kokoko, new species

Figs. 6 and 7

DIAGNOSIS: Resembles *T. furcifer* (Simon) in most features; distinguishable by the form of the epigynum.

COLOR: Carapace, chelicerae, and appendages yellowish brown, with shading on side margins of carapace and on tibiae of legs and palpi. Sternum and labium dusky. Abdomen medium gray, with pattern of light gray cross-bands above. Spinnerets pale yellowish.

MEASUREMENTS: FEMALE: Length 2.8 mm; carapace, 1.3 mm long, 1.1 mm wide; tibia-patella I, 2.8 mm, IV, 2.25 mm.

STRUCTURE: Carapace broad and low behind, narrowed and rounded in front. Height of clypeus two diameters of anterior lateral eye. Eye area about 0.75 width of head at posterior eye row. Three rows of setae on head, converging at middle of carapace. Anterior eye row straight; small anterior median eyes about half radius apart, diameter from anterior lateral eyes. Posterior eye row very slightly recurved; posterior median eyes 0.7 diameter apart, 0.5 diameter from posterior lateral eyes. Median ocular quadrangle slightly wider than long, wider behind than in front. Chelicerae vertical; length of exposed portion greater than combined width of both; fang groove with three large teeth on front margin, three denticles on hind margin. Sternum broadly chordate, a little wider than long; hind coxae separated by one of their diameters. Legs long, very slender distally. Femora I, II, and III with spine above on basal half, femur I with additional spine on prolateral face. One spine on each patella above at distal end. All tibiae with two spines above; in addition, tibia I with one spine on prolateral face distally, two spines on retrolateral face distally, and three spines on ventral side; tibia II with one spine on prolateral face distally, and one long spine on ventral side near middle. One dorsal spine on each metatarsus, near base. Epigynum projecting posteriorly and ventrally (Figs. 6 and 7).

TYPE DATA: Female holotype and female paratype from Ontario: Ko-ko-ko Bay, Lake Temagami; August 15-25, 1946 (W. J. Gertsch, W. Ivie, and T. Kurata).

OTHER LOCALITY: New York: Beaver River Flow; August 8, 1931 (Crosby and Davis), one female. (American Museum Collection.)

The name is derived from the type locality and is a noun in apposition.

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